

Written for the Delaware
MY COUSIN HENRY.

The last spring two acres of it was planted with large, sixteen-rowed Dent corn, four feet apart each way, three or four kernels in the hill, with only a little fine manure to each hill. The seed planted was from a barrel of ears brought to the U. S. Fair at Philadelphia for exhibition; but the present product is at least twenty per cent. larger than were the seed ears. Some of the ears are 14 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows to the ear, and the kernels as large and long in proportion—on one ear I counted 120

as further on, as we reach that time

kernel and a great deal of the
of the corn, the most valuable
of the crop as every stalk had
at least one large ear and in every hill
I noticed at least one stalk with two
very large ears, and nearly alike.
The tallest stalk was 15 feet, when
there were few under 12 feet. When
this corn was cut up, on the 25th
September the stalks were apparently
as strong and juicy as the stalks of
the sorghum. A few ears of
wheat had been kept down in the
corn, the whole surface was now cov-
ered with a thin mat of chaff-wheat,
which seemed rather to aid the loose
soil to retain its moisture and its va-
poric. In an adjoining field Mr. W.
had three ears of long nearly round
flat corn, some of the ears nearly 18
inches long. The yield was very
large, and the stalks were very
fine; but, altogether the fodder was
more abundant and valuable, the ear-
real yield would not compare with
that of the Dent corn. Some of the
largest ears of both will be exhibited
at the State Fair at Syracuse, where,
methinks, they will take the palm.
Cor. Rural New Yorker.

and never taunt them with their neg-
hen we were in school together. You

modern machinery may be as advantageous in farming as in the mechanic arts—than the old-fashioned method of doing the work. Sowing, planting and harvesting may be well performed by the labor of brutes and men. What is it proposed to do our plowing and harrowing with? It is proposed to do our work with a new plow, which may be made, I have no doubt, with the aid of some other machines, which have been introduced.

How many patent churns have been introduced and sold to farmers at a vast price? Why, not hear them even, tumbled persons have been granted for churns, and as many more for washing machines. What are they? They are the same old-fashioned churn, without "patented," marked on its side, and bringing butter softer than the patent churn, and as it is more simple in its construction, it is sooner made clean after the churning is over.

But most people want to save labor of any rate, and therefore they are ready to buy anything that is moved by the turning of a wheel. They are ready to buy any kind of churns have with N. Y. and S. A. C. C. C.

and that teachers accumulated full as

which pass through the churn, turning the pivots of iron that come in contact with the cream. Now, after using them for a short time, the gearing wears loose and the eccentric motion of the shafts, the iron frame makes milk grease as black as the butter which. A part of this grease inside and sticks with the cream. Of course the butter is colored some, if not injured, by the same fact.

The old barrel churn was prepared so many because the cream was heavy and did not spatter, but it was not agitated so much as in crank churns with numerous floats inside. Yet we would not give a glance for all the seven hundred patents in Washington. The wisdom of churning rapidly must be done principally by manual labor.

There is no need of all these contrivances to turn cream into butter. A square bar somewhat in the form of an old box-knife makes a better and cheaper churn than any

on, for the back room of a shop where
light was coming through a small

over and over by means of a crank which is turned by hand. The crank is turned through to blacken the cream and the *seeds* are required to agitate it, for the *seeds* alone cause friction enough on turning the crank.

All is plain and simple. The cream is stirred up, the *seeds* are added, and the butter is taken out without any removal of gearing from the inside. The churn is washed and cleaned with half the labor required when numerous *seeds* within the churn are used.

Of washing machines we have not much to say, as most of them have been held aside. They would be capital were it not for the danger of losing them and the wear and tear of the clothes. The *seeds* are what we ever saw worked like a felling mill; this went by water.—*Massachusetts Poultryman*.

Transplantation of Trees.

There is a degree of misconception on this subject that truly astonishing, when the exercise of a moderate portion of common sense is all that is requisite to form a correct judgment in the first place the trees to be transplanted should be selected from the temperate zone, as beets from the warm

he look in the mirror put such thoughts
right whenever indulged in, for as I

even to countries in the interior, such as Warsaw, Vienna, &c., to which there are several hundred miles of land carriage after arrival in Europe, and yet we have frequent consignments of trees and plants with least transportation to the various parts of the Empire. All that any applicant for trees &c. has to do is to inform us of the best route for transmission and what portion to land carriage, and we will manage the delivery of any consignment in the State of which we have a very extensive collection, and the suitable season for transmitting trees and plants to them. The months of November to March are perfectly safe for forwarding trees and shrubbery as far south as Charleston, and November to January, to the north of that city. The best season for sending trees to the Western States. The period of transplantation commences here the 1st day of October and extends to the 1st day of May for different sections of the country. The season for planting trees in the vegetation here until the middle of April, and it matters not how far advanced they may be at the places where they are planted, even if it were midsummer, provided they are sent from a place where vegetation is in the same stage as that of the place where they are to be planted. It is best to start their growth on their passage. Grape Vines being very late in vegetating may be safely transported a month later than the period named for trees.

straining my eyes over a half finished

Potatoes in Hartford, Connecticut, are said to be selling at seventeen cents per bushel.